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Chapter v. contains a plain unvarnished account of the Philippine Insurrection based on official records. Although the provocation was doubtless often great and reports of "atrocities" were greatly exaggerated, nevertheless "murder, rape, torture, and other crimes were too frequently committed by the American soldiers."

Chapter VIII. on the Status of Dependencies contains a useful analysis of the leading decisions and conflicting opinions on that perplexing subject. Chapters IX. and X. deal with government in the Philippines and Cuba, respectively. They are dry and impartial studies based upon official documents and describe the anatomy or structure rather than the actual working of institutions. But in so far as Professor Latané ventures to pronounce upon the success of our Philippine experiment, his verdict is unfavorable: "American control of the Philippines has not, up to 1907, demonstrated its success . . . The United States has been too eager to Americanize the Filipinos through political and legal reforms . . ." (pp. 170-171).

Other chapters deal with the unique settlement of the Alaskan Boundary Dispute in 1903, the negotiations and events leading up to the construction of the Panama Canal, the important part played by the United States in the peace and arbitration movement since 1899, the Monroe Doctrine and the Drago Doctrine against the forcible collection of public debts. It is to be regretted that another chapter on our commercial and diplomatic relations with Latin America—a subject upon which the author is particularly well qualified to speak—was not added.

The work seems remarkably free from errors. The only positive misstatement of fact which the reviewer has detected is the assertion (p. 283) that the Hague Conference of 1907 did not formally adopt the Porter Resolution. The statement (p. 270) that the policy of the United States respecting the forcible collection of public debts is in accord with that of Great Britain as outlined in Lord Palmerston's celebrated circular dispatch of 1848, might give rise to a misconception. The chapter on International Arbitration contains irrelevant matter, and the important role played by the United States at the Hague Conference of 1899 and 1907 is not sufficiently emphasized.

The book contains seven maps and a good index. Its frontispiece is a portrait of Ex-President McKinley.

AMOS S. HERSHEY.

The American Nation: A History. Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Volume XXVI. *National Ideals Historically Traced (1607-1907).* By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, LL.D., Professor of History in Harvard University. (New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1907. Pp. xvi, 401.)

IN this, the concluding volume of his notable series on the American nation, Professor Hart sums up the development of our national ideals

during the last three centuries. Abandoning the treatment of chronological sections followed throughout the previous volumes, he epitomizes the growth of American social, economic, political, religious and educational ideas and ideals. Under such broad heads as Dependent Races, Self-Government, Theories of Government, Local Government, Federal Government, the Man who Leads, Sinews of Government, the Outer World, War and Order, and the Assurance of American Democracy, our political ideas in particular are analyzed and developed in admirable manner. Religious and ethical ideas, social and industrial philosophies are also considered, but, as in the other volumes of the series, are subordinated to the governmental aspects of our history. The leading tendencies in American life and thought are clearly and carefully traced through the fields already traversed by the previous volumes of the series and this interpretation of American history, in its larger aspects, fittingly crowns the work.

In the concluding chapter, on the Assurance of American Democracy, Professor Hart confesses his faith in the future of popular government in America and assigns various reasons for his confidence. Perhaps the most significant and certainly the most typically American of these is the statement that there is in America "a common patience with evils against which a virile people ought to strive, a common fatalistic expectation that things will come about whether preparations are made before hand or not" (pp. 342-343). This may be characterized as optimistic or as fatalistic, but it is certainly American.

The most serious menace to democracy Professor Hart finds in the territorial extent of the United States and particularly in the recent extension of the national domain to the Philippine Islands. He admits, however, elsewhere that "America has established once for all the possibility of a democracy on an area immense and various." Another danger pointed out is the possibility of conflict between different classes or interests, especially between labor and capital. But this danger is not considered as grave. "Conventional democracy", says the author, "with manhood suffrage would seem to assure the victory in every such contest to the most numerous class."

This volume must be classed with the studies of American democracy made by De Tocqueville and Bryce. It has all the advantages and disadvantages of being written in this case by one of the Americans—all the insights and the oversights of introspection. On the historical side Professor Hart's work is more complete and stronger than either of the other studies. On the philosophic side, it compares less favorably with the work of the French and the English student. There are, however, enough passages in the work showing rare depth of insight and breadth of generalization to indicate that the author, if he had cared to, might have written in a consistently brilliant philosophical vein.

C. E. MERRIAM.